FIRST EDITION

| Second to the caprices of their employers. It would the rather dangerons if the working classes did not take wome energetic messures to resist the encroschements of their employers. We believe that by prepared to the first process of their employers. We believe that by prepared to the first process of the International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and of modelin, were not establish as special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association and the International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association in the International Workinginus's Association in the International Workinginus's Association in the International Workinginus's Association ought to establish a special fund for defersive purposes and International Workinginus's Association in the International Workinginus's Association in the

The N. Y. Hera'd's London correspondent writes on the 12th instant:—

The rumors which have been floating about in diplomatic circles for some time past in regard to the Alabama claims have at length taken a definite form. A Liverpool paper announces, with some show of authority, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been instructed by Secretary's ward to settle the Alabama claims in his own way and upon any basis that may be satisfactory to himupon any basis that may be satisfactory to himelf, and that all previous communications from the American Department of State are to be considered as cancelled. In order that there may be no misapprehension about this impor-tant matter, I quote the paragraph in full. It is from the Liverpool Mercury, and reads as

follows:—

We have great pleasure in bidding our readers look for a speedy termination of the Alabama difficulty. We are informed that Mr. Reverly Jonson, the new knyoy from the United States, has received instructions from Mr. seward that all papers and documents hitherto issued with regard to the Alabama question have been cancelled by his Government. He is further authorized to make such terms with our own Government as he thinks fit. The spirit in which he will enter upon this undertaking was abundantly shown by his speech at Sheffield.

Here you have the entire secret of the com-

Here you have the entire secret of the complimentary reception of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in England, the flatteries that have been lavished upon him since he came here, and the simultaneous outburst of the London papers when Roebuck displayed British sentiment in its true colors at the Sheffield dinner. Minister Thornton, at Washington, had a hint of this before Mr. Reverdy Johnson left the United States; he communicated it to his Government in a despatch, carried by special messenger, and a hint from Lord Stauley gave the journals here the key-note for the chorus of laudations which announced Mr. Johnson's appointment, Since then the same game has been played, and very well played; and Minister Johnson's speech at Sheffield shows, I am afraid, that he has fallen into the trap.

The Court Breeches Difficulty Ended. Minister Johnson has removed the United States Legation at London to No. 4 Portland place—a very fashionable location. He had an interview with Lord Stanley immediately upon the return of the noble Lord from Switzerland, and he is to present his credentials to the Queen on Monday next, her Majesty having arrived safely at Windsor from her foreign tour. He is to be received in plain evening dress, all the ordinary court regulations having been set aside for his express accommodation, atthough Minister Adams never felt strong enough to infringe them or to ask their suspension. All this means simply the settlement of the Alabama claims, and one Minister is treated differently from the other opponent of England, and Minister Johnson is regarded as England's friend. because Minister Adams v

Secretary Seward Working Mischief. Secretary Seward is manœuvring most dangerously in this matter, as well as in his dealings with Canada, and unless the American public are aroused in time they will find the Alabama claims abandoned and the nation cheated out of its just rights. The errer of the Trent afair will be repeated, and repeated under much less favorable circumstances. The United States have the power, and I believe that the people have the will, to secure the payment by England of the A'abama damages in full; but under the manipulation of Secretary Seward and Minister Johnson it is evident that England is going to get the best of the bargain, and that a settle ment will be made by watch all the American claims will be sacrificed. I have hinted at this state of adairs before; but I now assert it most

Of course, it is desirable that England and the United States should be on good terms; but the only acceptable basis of their amity ought to be mutual justice. The talk about a common origin and a common literature is all humbugmere dust that the English journals try to throw into the eves of the nation that England has robbed. The fellow who picks your pocket o breaks into your house may have a common origin with you, and may be just as fond of the English literature; but is that any reason why he should not be punished for his crime and forced to refund the property he has England occupies this criminal, this burgiarious position, and her whining about a common origin cannot help her to escape. But Secretary Seward and Minister Johnson can help her, and they are doing it. The Alabama claims ought never to be settled, except upon payment in hard cash on the part of the British Government. That is the only way; to settle them in Minister Johnson's way is injurious and disgraceful to Americans. I ask prompt attention to this subject on the part of the American people, and I warn them that Secretary Seward's policy is an amicable and disastrous compromise.

London Opinion of Napoleon's Plans. The London Saturday Review observes that the French imperial statecraft has been of that over-clever sort which has left the nation without a friend in Europe. It is not merely, it says, that the French Government, in spite of its unselfish professions, consults nothing but own interests—that perhaps is a fault which is shared by most European powers-it is that the interests of the Government are not identical with those of the coun'ry, and that, consequently, they do not admit of being calculated upon by outsiders. We can estimate, with some approach to accuracy, the course which Austria, or Italy, or Prussia, or even Russia, is likely to follow under given circumstances. So far are we from being in a similar position with regard to France that, with the history of the last fifteen years open before us, it is impossible to give any intelligible explanation of much that the Emperor has done.

BELGIUM.
The International Labor Congress. The Brussels correspondent of the N. Y. Herald

says, on the 10th instant:—
The action of the Congress in relation to the resolutions concerning war and standing armies has already been telegraphed. The majority seemed to feel that they had as little power to decide anything relating to that question as to fix the courses of the stars, and so, much to the fix the courses of the stars, and so, much to the relief of all practical men, the matter was speedily dropped. Next came the question of strikes and courts of arbitration, and upon this any working man is certainly capable of forming and expressing an opinion.

First, the workingmen of Geneva sent in a report of a recent successful strike in that city

and gave a minute account of their strategy. The gist of this paper is as follows:—

Cognizant that strikes are contrary to the principles of political economy, we believe their cause lies in the actual state of society, in which the capitalists assume the power of being the soic judges in all matters concerning the carrying on of business operations, and the working classes are frequently sub-

bundred are called for our little army would be bundred are called for our little army would be
so existered as to be of little or no use. With
this small force in the last two years I have
done as much as any reasonable man could
hope for, and if any man be incredulous, let
him entist in my company, and he will soon and
out if he don't earn his pay.

As to the frontier settlements, I have again
and again warned the Governors and the people
that until this Indian matter was finally con-

GREECE.

The Revolutionists Again in Arms.

Latest advices from Athens are to the 3d just:

The Cretan insurgent chiefs met in council on Friday last, when they came to the final conclusion that they would fight till the death rather than surrender. Gogoneus and two hundred and thirty volunteers started for Crete in the

last blockade-runner and landed safely. The Cretans have determined to abandon the western

provinces of Crete on account of the chain of block-houses built by Omar Pasha. Everything looks favorable for the success of the insur-

Young Prince Constantine, heir apparent to

the throne of Greece, was baptized to-day. The sponsors were the Princess of Wales, Grand Duke Constantine and the Crown Prince Nicho-las of Russia, the Queen of Denmark. Grand Duchess Casanava. The Crown Prince of Russia

and the Grand Duchess Constantine were the only sponsors who were present. The diplomatic

corps were fully represented.

Admiral Farragut, with the Franklin and the Frolic, arrived day before yesterday. He had a hearty reception to-day. The Greeks were enthusiastic at the sight of the American sailors.

He is inundated with petitions and complimen-

tary addresses. Three thousand Cretans awaited

his arrival at the Pirœus. While the Admiral was addressing them the wharf gave way, and several persons were slightly injured, but nobody was seriously hurt. Everybody in the fleet is well.

GENERAL NEWS.

An English Protege.

The London Saturday Review, approving the policy of taking Afighanistan under British protection, urges that means should at once be taken for its defense against Russia. "Russia,

on a contest being threatened, might secure by a coup de main almost all the military ad-

vantages of a permanent occupation of Affghan-istan. We might have to dislodge the Russian army from Affghan fortresses instead of stand-ing on our guard."

Garibaldi's Resignation.

General Garibaldi has written a letter to his constituents stating the reasons which have led

him to resign his scat as an Italian deputy. Physical infirmities and the consciousness of his inability to help "a generous and abandoned

people" have kept him, he says, from taking part in the proceedings of Parliament. He will,

for the country should the opportunity occur.

The Evacuation of Rome.

The evacuation o Rome by the French troops is the subject of diplomatic communications

between the French and Italian Governments.

The Independance Belge says that Signor Nigra was received by M. de Moustier, and is believed

in Paris to have communicated a despatch to bim in which the Italian Government claims

from the French Government the recall of the

Imperial troops as the necessary consequence of

the accomplishment by Italy of all the obliga-

tions imposed upon her by the September

SHERMAN.

His Views on our Indian Difficulties.

The following letter from General W. T.

Sherman, dated St. Louis, September 6, and addressed to O. T. B. Williams, Cheyenne, Wyoming, appears in the Cheyenne Star:—

Dear Sir:—In my hurried departure from Fort

Sanders I was unable to stop long enough to see you and talk over matters. I was a member

of the Peace Commission—concurred with it in some respects, but differed with it in others; and yet, by an executive order, was required to conform my multary action to its decisions. There were some members of that Commission

from civilians, and then army officers. We naturally regarded the questions which arose

from our respective standpoints, but in our

From the very origin of our Government the Indians have been held to possess a certain title to the lands held by them, for the surrender of which the general Government has always treated and made compensation. We found the

Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Klowas, and Sioux in possession of the plains traversed by our great highways, and we proceeded to treat with them all in detail, and made with them treaties by which they agreed to surrender to us substantially

tially the vast region now embraced in Ne-braska, Kansus, Colorado, and Wyoming, and to remove and permanently occupy reserva-

tions North and South, described in my General Orders No. 4. To accomplish their removal Congress has placed in my hands certain moneys which I shall disburse for that sole purpose, and when Indians have failed to act in good faith they shall receive nothing from me. All Indians

are lawfully under the control of the In-terior Department, by and through civil agents, but that department is extremely lealous of any

nterference by the military, so that our officers

and soldiers have no right to anticipate Indian

nostilities, but can only act against Indians after

the commission of hostile acts. In all the

treaties by the Indian Peace Commissions was a

clause of doubtful wisdom, viz., leaving the Plains Indians the right to hunt buffaloes as long as they lasted, outside their reservations. Without this condition it was contended no

peace could be concluded, and though the mem

pers varied in opinion, this concession was made

by a decided majority and tried on, as long as

the Indians maintain peace. But as they have broken the peace I have ordered the military to

renew their efforts to remove to their propereservations all Indians who have not been

drawn into war, and to kill, destroy, and cap-

drawn into war, and to kill, destroy, and capture all who have been concerned in the recent acts of hostility. Nearly all the people on the plains, even the Governors of the States and Territories, who ought to know better, seem to have an idea that I have a right to make war and peace at pleasure—a right to call out volunteers and pay them, and to do more in this

connection than any monarch of a constitu-tional kingdom. I possess noue of these powers. The regular army is provided by Congress, and

but a small portion of it is assigned to my com-

mand. With this small force I am required to protect the two railroads, the Missouri river, the various stage routes, amounting in the aggregate to over eight thousand miles of travelled road, besides the incidental protection

of tens of thousands of miles of frontier settle-ments. Each of these settlements exaggerates

its own importance and appeals for help, from Minne-ots to Arkansas, and from Montans to New Mexico. Were I to grant ten men where a

onclusions were generally of one opinion.

Convention.

always be ready to lay down his life

that until this Indian matter was finally con-ciuded their people should not spread out so much. Their isolated farms, with horses and cattle, are too tempting to hungry and savage bands of Indians. It, however, they will not be restrained by motives of prudence, the people should, as they used to do in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, and Missouri, make their rettlements in groups, with block-houses and a sod fort, so that groups, with block-houses and a sod fort, so that when the savage comes they may rally and defend themselves and their stock. It is a physical impossibility for the small army we all know kind Congress maintains with yearly threats of further reductions, to guard the exposed settlements of Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. These States and Territories must, by organizing their people into a sort of militia, be prepared to delend their exposed settlements, and to tollow up and destroy the bands of marauding Indians and horse thieves, both red and white, that now destroy the bands of marauding Indians and house thieves, both red and white, that now infest them, and carry on a profitable business. The army cannot do it any more than we can catch all the pickpockets and thieves in our cities. Clamor on this subject against me or General Augur or General Sheridan is simply folly. We do our duty according to our means, and account to our superiors, and not to the people who neglect our advice and counsel. If you think this will be cf any service to the border people, I have no objection to its use. Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL DIX.

He Supports General Grant and De-

General Dix, the American Minister to Paris, has sent the following letter to a friend in New York. It was not written for publication, but

the gentleman to whom it was addressed has consented to give it to the public:

Paris, Sept. 4, 1868—My Dear Sir:—It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of a withing with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of asything in the present or the past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.
I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character, and respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only saleguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice at different times Governor of the State of New York, and he has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country. Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, piedged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public appeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding, in 1864, over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous instrument to execute this act of national

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national bonor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Slias Wright, Lewis Cats, and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members. I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of Genera Grant. In his decision of character, good sense, moderation, and disinterested patriotism, I be-lieve the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech defi-cient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the our failen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the Government, which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embar-

rass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt. I am, dear sir, very truly yours.

THE TURF.

The Boston Horse, John Stewart, Trots Twenty Miles Inside of One Hour.

Yesterday one of the most important trotting matches against time ever attempted on the American turf came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The match in question was made at the recent Narragansett race meeting, when a wellknown sporting man of Boston, for a wager of \$2000 to \$1000, backed his gelding John Stewart to trot twenty miles, to wagou, within the hour.
This feat had never before been accomplished,
for although Flora Temple and General Butter
both essayed to do it, they failed in the attempt.
Trotting twenty miles in harness within the hour had been done on four occasions—by Trustee, by Lady Futton, by Captain McGowan, and still more recently by the horse that now essayed the more difficult task to wagon, John Stewart. It was considered, taking into consideration the disadvantages of going to wagon as compared with going in harness, a leat almost impossible of achievement; hence the odds of \$2000 to \$1000 that the backer of time, Mr. John Chambers, proprietor of the Fashion Course, laid against the horse's success when he After the horse, who was driven by young Hiram Woodruff, had gone a few miles, odds of \$100 to \$80 were bet on him. From the subjoined table it will be seen the horse won, with

joined table it will be seen the horse won, thirty-seven seconds to spare:—

Time of Tot-1

Miles, single mile, time, Miles, single mile.

1 2-56 2-56 11 3-05

2 2-49 5-45 12 3-05

3 2-50 8-85 18 2-55

4 2-52 11 27 14 3-00

5 2-54 14-21 15 2-56

6 2-59 17-20 16 2-58

7 3-00 20 20 17 3-02

8 3-03 23-23 18 3-02

9 2-52 26 15 19 3-07

10 2-56 29 14-20 3-02

BRAZIL.

A Season of Excitement—The Difficulty Retween Minister Webb and the Zack-nries Government,

Retween Minister Webb and the Zackarias Government.

The New York Times' correspondent writes
on the 25th ult, of the difficulty between Minister Webb and the Zackarias officials:—

It appears that General Webb has been gradually wiping out the old claims against Brazil
by compromise, when it was possible, on the
ground that all such claims of long standing
are sure to lead to difficulty. He has settled
three of filieen, sixteen, and twenty years' standing, respectively, but, as it now appears, the
last, which was settled in November, was not
accomplished without a threat of suspending
diplomatic relations. The world, however,
knew nothing of all this, and his colleagues of
the diplomatic corps were not a little surprised
to learn that so much had been accomplished
without anything being known on the subject.

At the commencement of every session the
different Departments of Government have
printed and laid upon the tables of members
their annual reports or 'relatorios." That of
the Foreign Office contained a letter from the
Minister respecting the claim for damages in the
case of the Caroline, of twenty year.' standing,
after an offer to pay in part had conceded the
justice of the claim. General Webb wrote a
starp despatch in response, charging the viovernment with having acted unjustly and offensively toward him and his Government and
threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with
Brazil till he could hear from Washington,

unless the claim was paid. Then followed a letter from the Minister, rescinding his former letter from the Minister, rescinding his former decision and acreeing to pay.

The opposition very naturally and justly bid hold of this to assail the Ministers and they did it so effectually that the Ministry turned upon General Webb, and abused him roundly for having coeroed them into payment. And in the midst of the excitement Zackarias, the Premier, who is an open hater of the United States, described it as "a Government of bowie knives and revolvers." This was in a general debate upon liberty, and the accountability of all Governments to the people, in which the United States was unnecessarily dragged in by Zackarias States was unnecessarily dragged in by Zackarias exclaiming:—"What does the member want? Would he have us change the Government of Brazil so as to resemble that of the North—a

threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with Brazil till be could hear from Washington,

Government of bowie-knives and revolvers?"
This was on the 27th of May; but Zackarias did not report his speech until the 4th of June, and then so emaculated it that it simply charged that questions were settled in the United States by the "revolver," leaving it questionable whether he referred to the Government or individuals. It was known that General Webb had publicly sent to the editor of the Diario for a report of the Premier's speech, and the story was rife that he had been challenged,

On the 8th of July General Webb made a publication in the Brazilian Times which com-pletely vindicated his Government, and put an

pletely vindicated his Government, and put an end to the excitement which the Ministry had succeeded in raising, to secure themselves from censure. That publicotion I enclose, and it gave universal satisfaction, damaging the Ministry fearfully.

Then came the intelligence that the Marquis of Caxias, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in Paraguay, had, after detaining the United States steamer Wasp at Curapaity, refused to let her pass his lines of blockade to go to Asuncion for Minister Washburn, by direction of the United States Government. This made matters look squally. General Webb demanded that she should be permitted to pass as a right, there being no other mode by which his Government could reach their diplomatic agent in Asuncion. The Government decided at once that she should not pass; but they refused to give your Minister any reply until the 9th of July, after the sailing of the steamer South-ampton.

General Webb, on the 15th, reiterated his

General Webb, on the 15th, reiterated his demand, and gave them eight days to determine whether they would permit the Wasp to go up, or whether they would send him his passport to return to the United States! They were not

repared for this. It left them no alternative but to reverse the decision they had so promptly made and osten-tationsly proclaimed, quarrel with the United States, or resign. They sent in their resignations on the evening of the 13th, and then pretended on the evening of the 13th, and then pretended to the Chambers that they had resigned because the Emperor had exercised his constitutional prerogative and selected as Senator for life a Conservative instead of a Liberal!

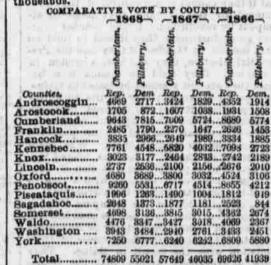
THE MAINE ELECTION.

Returns from 417 Towns—Recapitula-tion of the Vote by Counties.

From the Portland Press of Sept. 21. We give this morning returns from 417 cities, towns, and plantations, of the vote for Governor on the 14th instant. These returns are largely compiled from those made by the respective town clerks to the Secretary of State. The town clerks to the Secretary of State. The vote thrown is an enormous one—the largest by nearly seven thousand ever given in this State. The heaviest vote ever before thrown in this State was that of 1860, when it counted up to 124,000. This year it will be near 131,000. The aggregate vote of the 417 towns given this morning, excluding the few scattergiven this morning, excluding the lew scattering votes, is 129,830, of which Governor Chamberlain has 74,809, and Mr. Pillsbury 55,021; giving a majority for Governor Chamberlain of 19,788, which will be increased to 20,060 by the few remaining returns to come in. The majority for Governor Chamberlain, in our opinion, will not vary five hundred either way from

twenty thousand.

At the election in 1860, when the largest vote At the election in 1860, when the largest vote was thrown that has been known in the State, excepting that of this year, the Republican majority was 15,925. In that year nearly every voter was out, and while the Republicans threw 70 030 votes, there were 54,105 thrown against them. Compared with the vote of last year in the towns given, the Republican gain is 7772. This is glory enough for the campaign thus far, but we shall do better for Grant and Colfax by out we shall do better for Grant and Colfax by



-A San Francisco bootmaker has invented the latest agony in the way of ladies' gaiters. The heels, about two inches in length, taper down from the foot until they are no thicker than a man's thumb, and then widen out again until a silver twenty-five cent piece, which is screwed on at the bottom of each just covers it.

-Tommy Hadden says "shanghaeing sailors don't amount to much," and he intends to go into the mission business and set up a house that will accommodate 500 persons. He vigorously repels the insinuation that he can't go to heaven if he tries, says his place is as clean and respectable as John Allen's, and that he doesn't believe in sudden conversions. There is evidently a little jealousy somewhere.

SECOND EDITION

| Sai for Catawissa preferred; 25% for Philadelphia and 1-ric; and 49% for Northern Central.
| City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50% was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; and 31 for Green and Coates.
| Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Commercial sold at 61, no change; and Mechanics' at 32%, an advance of 4. 240 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 117 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 73% for City; and 65 for Common wealth.
| Canal shares were in fair demand at an advance of 4, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19% 200, an advance of 4; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 14% for Susquehanna Canal, and 45 for Deliware Division.
| Philadelphia and Fric; and 49% for Philadelphia and Mechanics' at 32% an advance of 4. 240 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 117 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 73% for City; and 65 for Common wealth.
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| City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50% was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; and 51 for Change; and Mechanics'; 61 for Common wealth. 117 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 73% for City; and 65 for Common wealth. 118 for Second and Mechanics'; 61 for Girard; 73% for City; and 65 for Common wealth. 118 for Second and Mechanic

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM SPAIN.

Progress of the Insurrection-The Insurgents to be Attacked-The Queen Returns to Madrid. By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 22 .- A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of the Ministers, and naming Jose Concha as President of the Council. He has not, however, as yetformed a new Ministry. The Government has formed three military divisions, comprising Catalonia, Castile, and Andalusia, under the command of Pezuela, Manuel Concha, and Novalischez. They have decided to attack the insurgents.

The Captain-General of Madrid has published a notice, which he has posted on all the corners of the streets, forbidding any assemblage of the people. A provisional government has been formed at Seville, which has declared Espartero as President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated at fourteen thousand soldiers and eleven ships-of-war, with five thousand seamen. The revolt makes progress. The Queen left St. Sebastian at midnight for Madrid.

FROM CHICAGO.

Urging the Removal of Bishop Duggan -Blair in the West - Political Dif-Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CRICAGO, Sept. 23 .- Rev. Dr. McMullen, of this city, left yesterday for Rome, to urge the removal of Bishop Duggan from the Catholic Diocese of Chicago. Rev. J. P. Roles, who was deposed from the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Name, has been reinstated in his ecclesiastical functions, though he will be obliged to leave

the Diocese. General Frank P. Blair arrived in town yesterday morning. The colored citizens of Springfield, Ill., and vicinity, had an emancipation celebration yesterday; Fred Douglass was among the speakers. There is a prospect of a compromise between the Donnelly and Hubbard factions of the Republican party in Minnesota. The question of submitting the regularity of the nomination to the arbitrament four judges, each app been accepted by Donnelly. The result of the decision will probably be that it will be submitted to the Republican voters to decide who is their choice.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Impending Breach in the Democratic Ranks—Republican Primary Meetings. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23 .- The Democrats of Western Maryland, in the Fourth Congressional district, are greatly at loggerheads, and indicate chances of a defeat. The ignoring yesterday of Colonel Maulsby, conservative; J. Phillip Roman, old Whig, and A. K. Syester, moderate Democrat, who were candidates, and the nomination of Patrick Hammill, has created terrible dissati faction. Hammill is a "dyed-in-thewool" Democrat and secession sympathizer. This offends the conservatives and other moderate men, and will likely result in the Republicans electing their candidate in that district.

The Republican primary meetings last night indicate that John L. Ensor, late State's Attorney, of Baltimore county, will be nominated for Congress by that party in the Second district, and General A. E. King in the Third district, to oppose Swann.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23-A. M. - Consols, 944 for money and account; American securities firmer; Erie, 32; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illi-Frankfort, Sept. 23—A. M.—United States
Five-twenties, 75½.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—A. M.—Cotton steady.
The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other

articles unchanged. Fair at Newtown, Pa.

NEWTOWN, Sept. 23 .- The first day of the County Fair at Newtown has been a perfect success. The display in fruits, vegetables, farming implements, and manufacturing work of all kinds is far in excess of the expectations of the most sanguine. To-day will far exceed it. Horses will compete for premiums, and an ex-cellent brass band will be in attendance, and everything betokens gala days for to-day and

Markets by Telegraph.

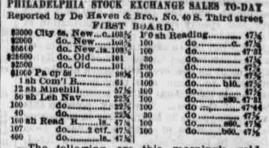
New York, Sept. 22.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 183;; Reading, 95%; Canton, 48; Erie, 48%; Cleveland and Toledo, 102%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109%; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 84%; New York Central, 128; Idinots Central, 148; Cumberland preferred, 133; Virginia 23, 53%; Missouri es, 92; Hudson River 140; 5-20s. 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 110%; do. 1865, 111%; do. new 169; 10-40s. 104%. Gold, 142%. Money, 1663 per cent. Exchange, 8%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1866. The Stock Market was active this morning, and prices generally were higher. Government securities were firmly held. 104# was bid for 10-40s; 114# for 6s of 1881; 115 for '62 5-20s; 110# for '64 5-20s; 111# for '65 5-20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; 109# for '67 5-20s; and 109# for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1031, a slight advance; and old do. at 101,

no change. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 471@47\$, an advance of \$\frac{t}{t}\$: Reading sold at 471@47\$, an advance of \$\frac{t}{t}\$: Pernsylvania at \$6\$, no change; Minehill at \$7\$@57\$, an advance of \$\frac{t}{t}\$: Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Little Schuylkill at 44\$, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 36, an advance of \$\frac{t}{t}\$; \$6\$\$ was bid for Lenigh Valley;

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY



The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—
10-00 A. M. 143 10-35 A. M. 1424 1428 11 00 ... 1421 11 33 ... 143 12 25 P. M.

10°26 142; 11°35 142; 11°36 143 12°25 P. M. 143

—Messiw. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6a of 1881, 114; 2114; do. 1862, 114; 2115; do., 1864, 110; 110; do., 1865, 111; 21111; do., 1866, new. 1081; 2109; do., 1867, new. 109; 2109; do., 1868, 109; 2109; do., 6a, 10·40s, 104; 20104; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119; do. October, 1865, 118; Gold, 142; 2143. Sliver, 136; 2138. —Messis. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—United States 6a, 1881, 114; 2114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114; 2115; do., 1864, 110; do., 1865, 111; do. July, 1865, 109; 2109; do., 1865, 110; 119; do. July, 1867, 109; 2109; 1868, 109; 2109; 5s, 10-40s, 104; 210; 25; September, 1865, 119°25; October, 1865, 118; 2119. Gold, 142; 2143. —Messis. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114; 2114; old 5-20s, 115; new 5-20s, 1864, 110; 2110; do., 1865, 111; 2111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109; 2109; do., 1867, 109; 2109; do., 1868, 1

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.—The Flour Market continues dull at yesterday's quotations. 600 bbls were taken by the home consumers, in lots. at \$6 50@7 50 for superfine; \$8@9 for extras, the latter rate for 100 barrels strictly choice; new spring Wheat extra family, of which the bulk of sales consists, at \$9.25@9.50; old do. do. at 9.75@\$10.25; Pennsylvania and Onio do. do. at \$10@12; and fancy brands at \$12.50@14. according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market. The demand is chiefly for prime lots from local miliers, who are the only purchasers. Sales of 1300 bushels Indiana and Pennsylvania red at \$2.20@2.30 for fair and choice, and 600 bushels amber at \$2.35. Rye has declined. Sales of 520 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.50. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of yellow at \$1.28@1.30, and 2500 bushels prime Western mixed at \$1.28. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 2500 bushels Western at 75@77c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$50.30 pt ton. latter rate for 100 barrels strictly choice; new

at \$50 % ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8:50@9 % 64
pounds, Timothy ranges from \$3:25@3 50. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2:75@2 85 % bushel.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 33.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Salem, Lennox & Burgess.

Behr W. Thorndike, Hicks Portland,
Schr Redington, Gregory, Boston,
Schr Redington, Gregory, Boston,
Schr A. Wooley, King, Salem, Scott, Walter & Oo,
Schr A. Wooley, King, Salem, Scott, Walter & Oo,
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston,
Schr G. Morris, Artis, Roston,
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston, J. R. White& Son,
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Washington, Oaldwell,
Gardon & Oo. Gerdon & Co. Schr John H. French, Burgess, Boston, Wm. H. Jehns

& Bro.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
& Nutting.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Barah Castner. Bobinson, Buston,
Schr Reiter Potter, Harvey, Dauversport,
Schr Geo Taulane Adama Boston,
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff. Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Duner

Bro. & Co
Behr E. B. Wheaton Little, Boston,
Schr E. B. Wheaton Little, Boston,
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co,
Schr J. C. Banyon, Higbee, Cambridge,
Schr Eliza Hooper, Hooper, Cambridgeport,
Schr Eliza Hooper, Dyer, Portland, L. Andenried

& Co. Hodgkinson, Hodgdon, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co. Scar D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. Schr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, Bohr A. L. Massey, Bliszard, Washington,

Schr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, Schr A. L. Massey, Bliszard, Washington,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 20th inst., i P. M., 18 miles south of Frying Pan S roals, spoke schr Jesse L. Leach, of Baltimore, frem Philadelphia for St. Mary's, Ga., with her captain very sick; supplied him with medicine; yesterday morning saw a ship and a barque standing in for the Capes; off Fourteen Feet Bank, saw barque Abble Thomas, from Bristol, bound up; off Morris Liston's, ship John Harvey, for New Orleans, at anchor.

Rrig Kate Foster, Brown, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg

Brig Mary C. Baskell, Haskell, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Redington, Gregory, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Redington, Gregory, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Bangor, Jordan, 8 days from Trenton, Me., with mose, to captain, Schr Potosi, Troax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos E. Palmer.

Schr J. S. Hodgkinson, Hodgdon, from New Haven, Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Portland.

Schr R. K., Vaoghan, Risley, from Boston, Schr R. K., Vanghan, Risley, from Boston, Schr Geo, Taulane, Adams, from Boston, Schr H. N., Miller, Miller, from Boston, Schr H. N., Miller, Miller, from Boston, Schr H. M., Benthe, Hobbrock, from Boston, Schr J. C. Runvon, Highe, from Boston, Schr J. C. Runvon, Highes, from Boston, Schr J. O. Runvon, Highes, from Boston, Schr J. O.

Below.

Below.

Below.

Barque Adelaide Norris, from Liverpool,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enchange.

Laws. Del. Sept 21.—Birques Noreld, for San Francisco, and Advance, for Cork. both from Palladelphia, went to sea this morning. Brig See Foam, for Bangor; schris Island Home. for Portamouth; T., Holcomb, for Boston: O. L. Rourke, for St. John, M. B.; Ambro, for do., all from Philadelphia; and John Mosser, from Boston for Baybrook, remain at the Breakwater.

Schr Queen of the West. Captain Beatty, from South Carolina I-r Boston, sprung a leak at sea, and put into the Breakwater this morning where she remains full of water.

HAVANA Sept. 22.—The steamship Missouri arrived this evening.

New Your, Sept. 13.—Arrived. steamships Erin, from Liverpool, and Ariel. from Bremen,

MEMORANDA.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, hence, at Boston Zist instant. Bohr J. Maxfield, May, hence, at Bath 18th inst. Bonz Vapor, Juhason, hence, at P. oylush; 2:19th last